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Hongkong Daily Press.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Correspondents must forward their names and address, with communications addressed to the Editor, for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.

On the 10th August, at 158, Praya East, the wife of WILLIAM PARKER, of a son (2362)

On the 9th August, at "Babington," Barrack Road, Penang, the wife of A. C. VALLEY, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 20th July, at York, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, father of ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Governor of Assam, aged 71 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEUX ROAD, LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st August 1903.

Our senior evening contemporary, with more strength of language than courtesy, suggests that our remarks in our issue of Wednesday on malaria in Hongkong were due to ignorance, and, appearing for the occasion in the unusual position for it of advocate of the Government, states its opinion that "the improvement in Hongkong" in the matter of malaria "compares favourably with that effected at Ismailia and elsewhere." By the simple controversial device of omitting a word from one of the statements contained in our remarks, the *China Mail* writer makes an ingenious but dishonest hit. We stated that the terrible mortality from malaria "continues practically unchecked." Our contemporary omits the words "practically," and charges us with "exaggeration, if not absolute ignorance." What then are the facts? If we take this year's official mortality returns, as far as they have gone, we find the following deaths from malaria recorded so far this year:—January, 28; February, 18; March, 15; April, 23; May, 18; June, 15. Of these one death occurred in the Army and three among European and foreign civilians. In 1902 the figures for the corresponding months were:—January, 30; February, 20; March, 20; April, 19; May, 34; June, 32. There were two cases in the Army and six among European and foreign civilians. Thus it will be seen that in the half of the year when malaria is less prevalent, there have been in 1903 117 deaths as against 155 in 1902—a not sensational decrease

of 38 cases. In addition to this we have to consider the matter of infant mortality among the Chinese, on which a commission is at this moment sitting; for we are betraying no confidence in stating that among the principal causes for the enormous death-rate among Chinese children has been found to be the prevalence of malarial fever. These deaths do not appear among the classified returns, for the obvious reason that there is no opportunity in the majority of cases of classifying them. We think therefore that we are amply justified in calling attention to the undue continuance of the ravages of malaria in Hongkong and in asking for a more vigorous campaign. As for the comparison of Hongkong with "Ismailia and elsewhere," vague as the latter word is, the statement is still sufficiently absurd. Writing to the Colonial Office in October, 1902, Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR says that a fair average of the cases of malaria that presented themselves in the Suez Canal Company's service alone at Ismailia would be about 165 a month. Now, as has been seen, we are told that the disease and its carrier are both almost extinct in Ismailia. We have not by us at the moment the record of the results of Major Sir RONALD ROSS's campaign on the West Coast of Africa, but those who have read it must recollect that the results obtained were startling. It is ridiculous to compare the measure of success obtained in Hongkong with such examples of scientific warfare against the mosquito. We do not wish to depreciate the efforts of the Hongkong sanitary authorities, but it is obvious that they have a lot to do to bring themselves on a level with those who have struggled with success in Ismailia and on the West Coast of Africa.

A blank plague form was issued from the Sanitary Board office yesterday.

The Bishop of Manila is on a visit to Hongkong, having arrived on Wednesday.

The Chinese cruiser *Wang Tai*, which sunk recently after colliding with the *Empress of India*, was carrying down arms to the Imperial authorities at Canton. These have therefore been lost.

The death is announced from Japan of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Cleveland, after a short illness. Deceased was forty-six years of age, and was a well known missionary in Japan, where he resided for sixteen years.

The *Supra* was closed by the order of the Mixed Court, Shanghai, but it comes out again under the name of *Ho Ming Pao* (The China National Gazette), published by one A. Gomoll. It attacks the Chinese Government and the officials with the same vehemence that the *Supra* did.

According to a Seoul despatch to an Osaka paper, a contract has been signed between the Korean Government and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for the Japanese firm to supply the Government with a plant of machinery for the manufacture of rifle at or before the end of this month. The price at which the plant is to be supplied is stated to be 190,000 yen.

The threatened Chinese troubles in Sarawak, which we mentioned yesterday, seem to have excited temporary alarm. There was recently a report current that a large gang intended to attack the town of Kuching and plunder the shops. Enquiries, however, showed that the accusation was a false one. Nevertheless Sir Percy Cunyagham and a force of Rangers marched through the country, searching houses, but found nothing incriminating.

A Russian, I. S. Vovitch by name, aged twenty-eight, who went to Nagasaki from Harbin about one month ago, and had since been staying at the Japan Hotel, Nagasaki, was found dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself in his room at the hotel, on the 12th inst. The cause of his act is unknown, but it was said that he owed some money locally, and his pockets were quite empty. The dead body was handed over to the Russian Consul.

By permission of Major Ruddle and officers, the band of the 3rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-day (weather permitting):—

March....."Field Service,".....Ord Hume Overture....."St. Adelaide,".....Plotow Selection....."Re-miniscences of Wales," Godfrey Vaux....."Va-so-loo,".....Maris Landers....."The Army and Navy," Ernest Allan Selection....."Utopia Limited,".....Sullivan Polka....."En Chanté,".....Fahrbach "God Save the King."

At the beginning of August the *P. & T. Times* wrote:—"In order to keep things moving in Peking another arrest has been made, the unlucky man this time being Mr. Yang To, the candidate second on the list of passed at the recent extraordinary examinations. It will be remembered this list has been very sharply and suspiciously scrutinized by the Court this year, mainly no doubt because the candidates were men who have had some modern education, and had prepared for an extensive modern examination." However, it appears that Yang has since been released, but the Chinese Government is keeping a very vigilant watch over the movements of the students in the Imperial Peking University, lest they should be associated and in communication with the members of the Patriotic Association at Shanghai.

Another plague case is reported from Yokohama.

According to the report just issued, there are 32,496 Volunteers in India at present.

There has been an outbreak of plague at Pakel, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It does not appear to be very extensive, but cases are still occurring.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Fruit and Vegetable Guild, \$100.

The well known temple of the Daibutsu at Nara is badly damaged, and the Japanese Government has decided to grant 300,000 yen towards the cost of repair, this sum being paid in instalments covering a period of five years.

On the 12th inst. Capt. Allenby, 13th Madras Infantry, was attacked by a water-buffalo in a field near a river in Alorudra Road, Singapore. Two of his ribs were broken, his face was injured, and one hour prostrated his breast. His escape from death was narrow.

Our Chefoo correspondent's letter about the record-breaking of the U.S. ship *Winconsin* at the end of July was reproduced by both the Singapore papers. Gratifying as this tribute to its interest was, we should have been still more gratified had either or both papers acknowledged the source from which they took the item.

The following is a Simla despatch of the 6th August:—Plague continues to increase in Western and Southern India but remains dormant elsewhere. Last week there were in all 3,342 deaths in India, being an increase of 1,552 on the total of the previous seven days. The Bombay Presidency, including Bombay City, reports no less than 2,925 deaths and Karachi is again infected, reporting two deaths. The Madras Presidency reports 101 deaths, Mysore 220, Coorg 2, Hyderabad Stab 27, and Central India 65. Bengal, including Calcutta, reports only 18 deaths and the Punjab 240. The United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam and Kashmir are clear.

Writing of plague in Bombay, the *Times* of India of the 1st inst. says:—Whatever other theories may be held regarding plague, it is certain that it does most damage where a large number of people are herded together in insanitary areas; and in the case of another severe epidemic further overcrowding in certain parts of Bombay must of necessity be attended by serious results. Nor do the plague figures at the present time entitle one to hope that during the next cold weather Bombay will be less afflicted than in the last. Roughly, this is the second season when plague reaches its lowest point. But the year the minimum deaths occurred, obtained only after a long and arduous struggle, and a sudden rise of seventeen in the mortality, bringing the total to eighty. Time may show that this is but a temporary recrudescence. But the fact that there were fifty-two more plague deaths in the city last week than in the corresponding period of last year, and that the mean of the previous five years are exceeded by nine, shows how tight is the grip of the disease.

The French statistics of population for the nineteenth century are of interest at the present moment. The birth-rate in the last decade was actually only 22 per 1,000. The lowest in Great Britain, last year's, is eight better than this. In the first decade of last century the birth-rate in France was 32. This tendency to fall is, of course, common to all civilized countries, though as yet most marked in France. The general death-rate decreased during the "wonderful century" of Pasteur, and Lister from 28 to 21 per 1,000. It should really stand at less than half that figure. The infantile mortality actually decreased until 1890, as in Britain, with the decline of parental interest. The percentage of persons married each year declined from 16 to 15. These official statistics will add to the vigour with which Gallic statesmen are endeavouring to increase the size of families, to keep the babies alive, and to tempt young people into marriage, the reduction in the size of families on both sides of the Channel being partly due to the over later age at which marriage is now essayed.

Referring to the negotiations proceeding between the Indian Government and the Tibetan and Chinese officials on trade questions, the *Norve Vreng* observes that the British, in their hope of eventually securing possession of the Yangtze Valley, are at present endeavouring to obtain rights in the country in which the sources of that river are to be found. Although, it continues, the British Indian delegates will not be allowed to go as far as Lhasa, the success achieved by Great Britain in the matter is considerable, seeing that the present negotiations afford the first instance of direct relations between foreigners and the Government of the Dalai Lama. The Russian paper goes on to remark that the proceedings of the British in Tibet constitute a threat to no one, nor do they touch the interests of any other Power, inasmuch as the mysterious land of Tibet has hitherto remained outside the sphere of international politics. Nevertheless, the Russians, who have rights in Tibet in their quality of first explorers of the country, cannot look on without chagrin at this British invasion of the domain of the Dalai Lama. Tibet, indeed, is of enormous importance from the point of view of predominance in Central Asia, for he who commands at the residence of the Dalai Lama will undoubtedly enjoy great prestige and great influence in the Buddhist world.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 18th August.

Two divisions of the Bulgarian reserves have been called out to-day, it is believed with the object of strengthening the forces on the frontier.

LATER.

The Turks appear to be unable to cope with the insurrection, which is fast gaining ground everywhere. Small but sanguinary encounters between the troops and the rebels occur in various districts in Macedonia daily. It is reported in Sofia that a thousand insurgents repulsed three battalions in a six-hour fight near Monastir, with a loss of 200 to the troops; the loss of the insurgents is not known.

The entire Christian population of Krushovo was massacred.

ACCIDENT TO MOUNTAINEERS.

LONDON, 18th August.

A party of seven tourists were killed in ascending the Aiguille Gria close to Mont Blanc.

THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, 18th August.

The *Times* correspondent at Seoul describes the situation created by the rivalry between Russia and Japan as very serious, and the ex-cousin of Russian activity into Corea as most ominous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAINT OR SAMUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th August.

Sir,—Re your note in to-day's *Daily Press* about the abbreviation of Saint to "S." rather than to "St." I think there is something to be said for the protest of the Singapore *Free Press*. When my name gets printed in the public Press as "S. Antony," I am grievously and I think quite legitimately annoyed to find that there are people who immediately jump to the conclusion that I am of phobian origin and that my premonition is "Sam." Perhaps you will allow me this opportunity, sir, of removing any misunderstanding on that point, by permitting me in public print the use of my usual signature—Yours, etc.,

ST. ANTONY.

THE THEATRE.

Charley's Aunt as played by the Pollard Company bears only a resemblance to the original comedy, for it has been much abbreviated, but the general idea of the piece is there, and ample material exists for the raising of a good laugh. It was repeated last night, and to-night will be replaced by *Melody's Comedy*, *Turned Up*.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

A dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June last, and a sum of gold \$44,146.75 (about £89,000) is carried forward to next account. The Company's reserve fund now amounts to gold \$5,901,000 and the deposits to gold \$42,000,000—or say £8,400,000.

FATAL BUILDING COLLAPSE.

On Wednesday afternoon an unoccupied house in course of demolition at 1, Mai Kwai Lane, West Point, collapsed, and Chinese brick-layer being killed and another badly injured. The house in question was one of a row belonging to Mr. E. B. Bellis which had been condemned by the Public Works Department. They were being pulled down, and it was in the course of these operations that the accident occurred. The outer wall of the house gave way, falling outward, and the top floor, deprived of support, came down on the first floor, where two workmen were engaged. Both were buried in the debris, and when taken out one was quite dead and the other, a lad of 17, had his leg broken in two places. He had a narrow escape from being killed, being saved only by the protection afforded by some beams which had fallen in such a position as to keep the descending masonry and brickwork from burying him completely. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment, while the body of his less fortunate fellow-workman was removed to the mortuary.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila government has decided not to interfere with the Mexican currency, believing that if the money is left to take its own course it will gradually disappear from the islands, says the *Times*. The object of the authorities is to maintain the new Compadre at its value, 50 cents gold, without regard to the fluctuations of Mexican money, which is entirely ruled by the markets of London and New York. This decision of the government will have a depressing influence upon Mexican currency in Manila and it is believed in official circles that within a few days the money will drop at least 10 points. Since the first of January of this year over \$12,000,000 Mexican have been exported to neighbouring countries. Most of this has gone through Chinese hands to Hongkong or Singapore. Last year the total amount of Mexican money in the Philippines was estimated at \$40,000,000.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 19th August.

THE NEW TROOPS.

Last week 2,500 of the Hupuh troops requisitioned by the Viceroy arrived in the China Merchants' steamers *Feiching*, *Taihu*, and *Kungping*. With them came great stores of ammunition and several field-pieces, besides the men's own rifles. The last batch of these troops was conveyed by launch to Kwangai last night. This great expedition, if it may be so called, is probably the best organised of its kind ever seen in China. The soldiers themselves are the pick of the Chinese army, but this is not saying much. I have seen these foreign-drilled troops ("foreign-drilled," by the by, is only second-hand, referring merely to the officers) in two or three parts of China, and they could not be called smart by the most merciful critic. Their squad-drill is middling—the men are kept up to the mark by vigorous kicks from their officers—but when they get to company drill their sins find them out. It is only, I believe, very rarely that any large operations are engaged in. At Nanking last year Chang Chih-ling's manoeuvres were said to be fairly successful, and these Hupuh troops were present then. Anyhow, their value will be put to the test now.

THE REBELS.

The rebels are said to be full of confidence, owing to some small victories which they have gained lately over the Imperial troops. Among their ranks are large numbers of Marshal Su's late soldiers, and they are well supplied with arms by an anti-government society; so that a hard and interesting struggle will be witnessed.

FEARS IN CANTON.

Canton is now entirely denuded of troops, and the Acting Viceroy and Tartar General are reported to have memorialised the throne about this dangerous condition of affairs. The latter has probably not yet recovered from his New Year's scare. The Cantonese troops who have been impressing the disorder in Waichow will return shortly. It will be remembered that in the spring Waichow prefecture was in a very bad state, almost as bad, indeed, but on a smaller scale, as Kwangai. The brigands have now been either driven out or slain, and the troops can be withdrawn with safety. The people who fear a rising of rebels in Canton itself should remember that there are thousands of troops within two days' journey, and that the active measures taken at New Year have taken the spirit out of the leaders of the reform party here.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 19th August.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE VICEROY.

The Tartar General and the Provincial Governor have jointly sent a memorial to the Emperor against the present Viceroy Shun, saying that in spite of the disturbances in some parts of Kwangtung His Excellency has taken away all the soldiers, ammunition, and money to Kwangai to fight the rebels, leaving Canton quite unprotected and unprovided for.

TO STOP WILD RUMOURS.

There are so many rumours about the Kwangai rebellion that in some cases officials, disguised as civilians, have been sent into restaurants and tea-shops with warrants and arrested persons talking about the troops being defeated by the rebels, and spreading wild rumours.

THE HUPUH TROOPS.

The eight battalions (4,000 men), who arrived from Hupuh on the 14th inst., were provided with quarters on the Eastern parade ground. One half of the number has now been sent to Kwangai under the command of General Cheung Hao Su. They are very stupid-looking set of fellows, dressed in red uniforms, without hats, and each carrying two bamboo baskets, one for food and the other for clothing.

ARMS IMPORTATION.

The Chinese officials have sent their agents to Hongkong and Macao to buy arms. Since, however, U.E. the Governor of Hongkong has sent a despatch to the officials to re-monstrating, the Customs is making a very strict search on every steamer that arrives.

A MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

As I wrote before, a large number of suspicious-looking men with strange faces have been arriving from Wai-show daily by native boats. In consequence of the large number of soldiers the Nanking magistrate, Wang Tung, has by permission of the Viceroy enlisted two hundred soldiers—one hundred to do patrol service at the entrance of his yamen, fifty to be quartered in the Temple of the Five Hundred Genii, and fifty to act as water police.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

Two schoolmasters, by names Lam and Yao, who teach English in the elementary class in the Chung Hok Tang preceptorial school, have been ordered by Viceroy Shun to take some soldiers on to Kwangai against the rebels.

THE KWANGAI CAMPION.

A traveller who has returned from Yum Chow to Canton says that General Fang Tse Chai, in spite of personal illness, reached Kwangai on the 10th of August, having under his command four thousand troops. When he reached Kwangai he found twenty battalions of soldiers already awaiting him. By order of the Viceroy the battalions on the right of the river are to be under the command of General Cheung Yan Chai, and those on the left to be under the command of Fang Tse Chai. The greater number of Li Ka-chuek's soldiers have joined the rebellion, but there are one thousand of them left to be under the command of the fourth son of Fang Tse Chai.

AN OFFICIAL RUMOUR.

There is a rumour in mandarin circles that another Viceroy, by name Pang, will be appointed

to Kwangtung in the place of H. E. Shum Chan Hui, and that the latter is to remain in Kwangai until he suppresses the rebellion there.

PLURALITY OF OFFICES.

In the absence of the Viceroy the Provincial Treasurer acted in his stead, and he having left for Kwangai, the Provincial Judge is now acting as Viceroy, Treasurer, and Judge combined.

THE USUAL TALE.

Theft and robbery are rife in Canton, Shan Ui, Shan Ning, Shew Hing, and Hok Shan. The robbers attack rich and poor alike, take away what they can carry, and set fire to the houses. Whoever gives information against them is sure to be attacked and punished, so in most of the principal streets in Canton the inhabitants have engaged watchmen to guard the houses.

THE BARBAROUS OFFICIAL MURDER AT PEKING.

Peking, 3rd August.

A tragedy has just been enacted in Peking which for sheer cold-blooded barbarity must be almost unsurpassed in the annals of criminal justice. Your readers are aware no doubt that a Mr. Shun Chin-who has been for some time a reporter here for some of the Japanese papers, was arrested on a charge of complicity in the abortive plot at Hankow of some three years ago and has been done to death; but the manner of his death—carried out by direct order of the Empress Dowager—is such an outrage on all feelings of humanity that it seems desirable at the present moment that the truth should be known. The writer has been at some pains to get at the facts, and the following is, to the best of his information, correct.

THE VICTIM'S ANTECEDENTS.

The unfortunate Chin was a scholar and gentleman, and mixed freely with the better classes of Peking, among whom he had numerous friends. It seems possible enough that he was mixed up with the Hankow affair of 1900, in which a dozen or so of his countrymen lost their heads; he having indeed, it is said, been a Secretary in the Viceroy's yamen at Wuchang. He escaped, however, to Japan, it is supposed, and having made there some friends he returned to Peking about a year ago as a newspaper reporter, and there is no suggestion that since his return he has in any way interfered in politics. The worst that can be said against him is that he was very pro-Japanese and consequently anti-Russian, and his telegrams to the Japanese papers were not always well-founded. He himself ascribes his calamity to the fact of his having stated in a Japanese paper that China had consented to two of the clauses in the Russian demands which he calls the secret Treaty, but in this he was mistaken apparently, though it is not impossible there was Russian influence at work.

THE TRAIL.

Unhappily for him, however, some petty officials had got hold of the secret of his identity and carried the information direct to the Palace. Through a secret Decree was issued for his arrest and consignment to the Board of Punishments. We pass over the irregularity of his arrest, as also of his treatment in prison up to his trial and condemnation, as these are common incidents of political offences in China. The trial took place on the 29th of last month before a special Commission nominated by the Empress Dowager, and consisted, not in calling evidence or even stating by whom or of what he was accused, but in Chinese-like of simple interrogation of the prisoner, with the instruments of torture ready to quicken his memory. The unhappy man seems to have made up his mind to his fate from the first, as he confessed, so it is said, freely, and no torture had to be applied. The usual course of Chinese justice in such a case is that the Judges composing the Court give no verdict and pass no sentence, but simply report to the Throne. So far there was nothing unusual—nothing that is not passing every day in China. His friends fully expected that a Decree would appear next day for his execution; though some faint hopes were entertained, that as the ordinary law prescribes that no execution shall take place during the great heat, the execution might be postponed till the autumn and thus give some faint chance of a reprieve.

THE DEATH OF SLAVES.

Now comes the horrible part of the story, it must be told. The Judge having done his part by reporting adversely, it may be presumed, to the prisoner, it was then the Throne, that is the Empress Dowager, to prescribe the punishment. The Decree was issued, that the man should be executed, not even that he should die by the *ling-chih*, but that he should be beaten to death in prison. Strange it is that creatures can be found to carry out such a sentence, but there seems no lack of them in the Board of Punishments, for no sooner was the Decree received than they proceeded to carry it out. The gruesome work began at 4 o'clock, and for two mortal hours they rained blows with blunt bamboos on the limbs and back of the wretched prisoner until the flesh was hanging in shreds and tatters, and still the man would not die. In his agony he implored them in mercy to put an end to it by strangulation, and finally, something of the kind had to be resorted to. The shades of evening were falling before the mangled body had ceased to quiver.

Such is the latest phase of Chinese civilization as exemplified by the amiable and well-meaning lady who now rules the destinies of the Empire. It is beyond all doubt that the Decree came straight from her hand, for it is such a monstrous perversion of even Chinese justice that only the whose word is law would have dared to do it. There is no such punishment prescribed in the Codes, even for high treason. It is only for the eunuchs and slaves of the Palace—unfortunates who have no rights—that the punishment of beating to death is reserved. The pity of it is there should be found instruments willing to carry out such brutal orders. If the master of the prison had replied that he was there to carry out the law, not to commit judicial murder, thought it have cost him his head, there would have been a ray of hope for China. It might have marked a new era, the dawn of a fight for civil freedom.—N. C. D. N.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 20th August.

Before Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(Police Magistrate).

DRUNKEN FOLLY.

Peter Jessien and Peter Dagat, second mate and third engineer respectively of the steamer *Michael Jensen*, got themselves into trouble through some drunken folly in a Chinese shop at 253, Queen's Road Central on Wednesday. Soon after their ship dropped anchor they proceeded ashore and went to the German Tavern, where they treated themselves to champagne. Afterwards they went into the shop in question and were so disorderly that a constable had to be called in to eject them. Soon after they had gone a waistcoat which had been lying on the counter, and which held a silver watch and chain, with appendages, of the total value of \$40, was missed. The owner of the waistcoat and a *fok* got into rickshaws and went after the two foreigners, who had taken an easterly direction. They came upon them sitting on a doorstep, and whilst one went to make a report at No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, the other remained on the spot to keep watch over the suspects. During the time the first Chinaman was away, Laco-Sergeant Cushman came up, and the *fok* gave the two men in charge. The missing articles were not in their possession when searched at the station, and both denied all knowledge of them. They were charged with larceny, and pleaded guilty.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship concluded that the defendants were too far gone in liquor to know what they were doing, and amended the charge to one of disorderly behaviour, doing each \$25 or a month. The man who was accused of the theft from the shop was ordered to refund the cost of the articles.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

A servant boy who left the service of his employer, Mr. John Burgess, of the Naval Yard, without giving notice, was caught a sharp lesson. He was arrested by the complainant himself, whose evidence and that of his wife showed that the defendant had also been guilty of abuse.

His Worship imposed the maximum penalty—\$30 or three months' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKER.

Wong Hing was charged with entering a native dwelling-house in Jervois Street in the night and stealing two jackets. He gained access to the house by means of the verandah, but was observed by a constable as he was climbing over the verandah partition. The constable went upstairs and arrested the house-breaker, who was found subsequently to have a previous conviction against him.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last weeks of the sentence to be spent in solitary confinement.

Before Mr. J. H. KEMP (Acting Police Magistrate).

ALLEGED SERIOUS LARCENY.

En Hing Saa was charged with the larceny of clothing, birds' nests, and rice-dumplings of the total value of \$2,500, and also of four promissory notes for the sum of \$4,500. The defendant, who was arrested on a warrant, is believed to be only one of a gang, and it was with the object of enabling further enquiries to be made that the case was remanded for a week.

VOLUNTEER PROMENADE
CONCERT.

The following is the revised programme of to-morrow night's concert, which will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground, if the weather is fine; in the City Hall, if it is wet—

PART I.

1. Overture to *The Bohemian Girl*..... Balfe. Orchestra.
2. Quartette "Die Kapelle",..... C. Kreutzer. Messrs. Minow, G. H. LAMBERT, KORNIG, and WACKER.
3. Cadenza Song "I have a heart of nothin' else but you",..... Dacru. Mr. G. R. EDWARDS.
4. Bass Solo "False Phillis" (Old)..... Lane Wilson. English Melody.
5. Tenor Solo "A. B. C. (Thanks)"..... F. Allitson. Mr. C. H. EDWARDS.
6. Comic Song "Mr. R. H. Stephenson"..... (a) "Turkish March" from *Reine's* Beethoven. (b) "Cradle Song" from *Henry VIII.* Sullivan. Messrs. Minow, G. H. LAMBERT, KORNIG, and WACKER.
7. Song "You love to love 'em."
8. Waltz "Caroline",..... Millocker. Orchestra.

Interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

1. Overture to *Der Freischütz*..... Weber. Orchestra.
2. Tenor Solo "On the River",..... G. Pressel. Mr. E. MINOW.
3. Violin Solo (a) "Madrigal",..... Simonetti. (b) "Scherzo",..... D. van Genn. Mrs. ARTHUR OUBIN.
4. Male Quartette "Der Lindenbaum",..... F. Schuler. Messrs. Minow, G. H. LAMBERT, KORNIG, and WACKER.
5. Soprano Solo "Love the Fiddler", Ed. Gorman. Miss MURRAY BAIN.
6. Tenor Solo "Love, could I only tell thee", Capel. Mr. P. W. GOLDING.
7. Song "You love to love 'em'."
8. Waltz "Caroline",..... Millocker. Orchestra.

Accompanists: Mrs. S. J. Powell, Mrs. G. R. Edwards, Mr. H. M. Webb, Mr. Sheffield, Dr. O. Gumprecht, and Mr. George Grimble.

Major Chapman requests us to state that the grass on the Parade Ground is being cropped, and that boards will be placed beneath the chairs. An improved arrangement of the seats will also be made.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION
IN FORMOSA.

An exhibition of amateur photography was held in Taihoku, Formosa, for four days commencing on the 18th July. It was given under the auspices of the Formosa Society of Photography and Science, of which Mr. James W. Davidson, U.S. Consul, is president. The exhibition was open to societies throughout the Far East, and Shanghai, Fochow, Tokyo, and Manila societies, in addition to individual workers in Yokohama, Amoy, etc., sent exhibits. The work of the judges was completed on the 2nd instant, and the awards were as follows:—First prize, Mr. A. L. Hanley, of Yokohama, for landscape on black carbon. Second prize, Mr. Wilbur T. Grucey, of Fochow, for portrait on platinum. Third prize, Mr. R. Heki, of Taihoku, for night-scene on Velox. Messrs. G. W. Pearson and G. Siennesson, of Fochow, Messrs. C. E. Darwent, M. Claumont, D. Monnie, and R. C. Howlett, of Shanghai all obtained honourable mention. Over 600 prints were hung.

A second series of prizes were given for work done exclusively by members of the Formosa Society, and the result was as follows:—First prize, Mr. Y. Yokoi, for landscape on cloth; second prize, Mr. James W. Davidson, for sunset-scene on Velox; third prize, Mr. M. Isoda, for river-scene on Velox.

The prizes are splendid examples of Japanese inland work in gold, silver, and enamel. They were provided from a fund generously presented to the society by His Excellency Baron Kodama, the Governor-General of Formosa. The judges were Mr. N. Nagao, Chief of Formosan Public Works, Dr. Okada, a well-known Japanese authority on photography, and the Rev. Mr. Fraser, an enthusiastic amateur in Formosa. The Formosa Society has been in existence four years, and its members are almost exclusively Japanese. The exhibition, which will be held yearly, will doubtless do much in stimulating amateurs throughout the East to take up artistic photography.—Contributed.

THE BOXING CHAMPION.

James J. Jeffries, present heavyweight champion of the world, was born at Carroll, Ohio, April 15, 1875. An expert boiler-maker by profession, his first knowledge of the prize ring was obtained while acting in the capacity of trainer of James J. Corbett. Through the knowledge which he gained while in this position, Jeffries gradually succeeded in winning his way to fame. On August 5, 1898, he first appeared before a New York audience. On that day at the Lenox Athletic Club, he was scheduled to fight two men, Bob Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell, ten rounds each. In the first scheduled bout, the one with Armstrong, Jeffries' showing was regarded by the audience as poor for a man who had championship aspirations. He received the decision, but did not fight O'Donnell on account of a shattered finger. His next appearance was in the bout with Fitzsimmons. Few persons thought he would win, and the betting was two to one against him. His decided victory over this past master of the game was the talk of the followers of pugilism for some time. Jeffries is a man of great size and weight. He stands six feet and one and a half inches in height, and averages 215 pounds when entering the ring.

WRESTLING AT 95 IN THE SHADE.

Not alone in Hongkong do contests of physical strength come to an unsatisfactory termination. We take from the *Shanghai Times* the following account of a wrestling entertainment in Shanghai:

A large crowd filled the circus last night, drawn there to a great degree by an announcement that Joe Mang the German wrestler, who claims to have thrown the great Hacks climber, would do battle on the mat with Petros the Strong Man and a newcomer named Neich. Mang and Petros had each a full to their credit in previous encounters and the prospects of an exciting rubber brought partisans of both men to the ring-side in great numbers. Mang first opposed Neich and after 12 minutes' wrestling in Graco-Roman style, downed his opponent with a half Nelson. During the bout Mang complained that he had dislocated his knee. When the Petros-Mang bout was called the men lined up in Russo-Swiss style, but Mang with his injured knee found that he could not reach Petros and asked that Graco-Roman rules should prevail, as in the first bout. Petros strenuously objected to this, but finally consented and Referee Moeser told them to go at it. This they did, literally tooth and nail, Petros losing his head and the conflict being of so rough a nature that the referee called a halt. The German element who were present in force took umbrage at the interruption, thinking that the thing was a put-up job to deprive their man Mang of victory. Pandemonium reigned for several minutes and the unfortunate affair was terminated by Mang's admirers leaving the house en masse.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has risen much over Formosa, fallen slightly on the coast of China. The typhoon entered the coast a little to the S. of Fochow last evening. It continues to move WNW. on the mainland as a depression gradually decreasing in violence. Pressure remains high over SW. Japan and the Loochoos. Strong S. winds in the Formosa Channel, moderate SW. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate SW. winds; equally, thundershowers.

REVIEWS.

English Literature: An Illustrated Record. By RICHARD GARNETT, C.B., LL.D., and EDMUND GOSSE, M.A., LL.D. Vols. I and III. London: William Heineman. We have received from Mr. Heineman the two first published volumes of this extremely handsome illustrated work on the history of English literature, which he is bringing out in four volumes. The first volume deals with the period from the beginnings of our literature to the reign of Henry VIII.; the third with that from Milton to Johnson. Dr. Garnett is responsible for the former and Mr. Gosse for the latter. We do not know what reason induced the publisher to issue the volumes in the particular order adopted. But the result has been to give the public two very interesting sections to go on with. The only drawback, if such it can be called, is that the work is on such a large scale. It must be remembered, however, that it is not comparatively ambitious there could not be the wealth of detail which is exhibited nor the magnificence of illustration which has been achieved. We do not propose to review at length the incomplete publication, for we could not do it full justice as such. But it is impossible to refrain from complimenting all concerned in the results so far attained. It is unnecessary to state the qualifications of Dr. Garnett and Mr. Gosse for the task which they have been set. No two English writers could have been more happily selected for it than they; and they have executed their work in the manner which was to be expected of them. As for the pictorial illustration, it is on a scale which has not been before attempted in books of the kind. The reproductions of manuscripts, portraits, facsimiles of handwritings, pictures from old works, scenes, etc., are one and all beyond call. There can be no doubt that the completed volumes will present the fullest and most satisfactory history of English literature produced up to now, and that the firm of Heineman will receive the thanks of the educated reading public.

The Riddle of the Sands. By ERSKINE CHILDS. London and Bombay: George Bell & Sons.

In a preface Mr. Childers is careful to tell us that he is the only editor of the documents from which this story is written. It purports to be a record of Secret Service recently achieved. The riddle of the sands lies in the possibility of a German invasion of Britain with the sands of the North Sea German coast as a base from which to strike. Two young Englishmen, pottering about in a seven-ton yacht among the Frisian Islands chance upon an incipient scheme for such an invasion and are enabled to frustrate it. While having the saving grace of romance to adorn its pages, the book is convincingly real as regards its facts and geographical description, the latter being helped out by means of several useful charts and maps. At the present moment, when the North Sea defences are engaging so much attention in Great Britain, Mr. Childers' book comes appropriately upon the market.

The League of Twelve. By GUY BOOTHBY. London: George Bell & Sons.

One almost knows what to expect when one picks up a book by Mr. Boothby. *The League of Twelve* is like a round dozen that have gone before, so far as the matter and the method of its treatment are concerned. For all that it is an interesting story. It concerns the machinations of a league of anarchists who make an old English family mansion their headquarters for the accomplishment of a dastardly deed in Spain, and who get their schemes spoiled by the intervention of a young fellow, a neighbouring landowner, who incidentally wins a wife as the result of his intervention. *The League of Twelve* is graphically written and possesses of an interest that never flags. There is a capital frontispiece by E. Fairbairn.

Riding to Win. By LEON BREAKER. London: R. A. EVERETT & Co.

There is a publisher's note to this volume to the effect that it is the first novel in book form by an Australian author. As the title implies, it is a racing tale—one of the kind which Nat Gould made popular. It affords a splendid picture of Australian turf-life in all its lights and shadows, and the descriptive parts are vividly written. The main character in the story is a young Englishman who had had to flee the country for a supposed crime. In Australia he takes up riding as a profession and in the end wins the Grand National. Afterwards, the cloud which hung over him having been removed, he goes home again and with his successful Australian stepladder wins first honours at Aintree, and the story ends with a peal of marriage-bells.

Stay-at-Homes. By L. B. WALFORD. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

This story has already appeared in the weekly edition of the *Times*, so that it comes with no ordinary commendation. A tale of county life and London, its movement glides easily along consistently with the quiet scenes and events which go to fill the pages. The author of this work has struck a true note of human, living interest in *Stay-at-Homes*, and we can cordially recommend it to all lovers of light literature. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have the volume on sale.

A Sporting Adventure. By FOX RUSSELL. London: R. A. EVERETT & Co.

Mr. Russell has made some very good hits with his sporting stories. This, the latest, evinces the spirited action characteristic of its predecessors and has the unmistakable flavour of the field and the ring. But on the whole there is an irritating "jumpiness" about the plot; the author leads us on from one event to the other without troubling much to fill in the essential sequence. But if it does not give satisfaction considered as a whole there is no doubt about the cleverness of some of the individual sketches and anecdotes with which it abounds. The designs of the sporting adventure, Mr. Marcus Blainey, and the adventures that befell him provide some good reading.

PLAGUE AND COMMON SENSE.

The plague crank is abroad again, says the *Times* of India of the 23rd July. Both Government and the Municipality are being urged, by people whose knowledge is in the inverse ratio to their enthusiasm, to "do something." Now of all cranks, the plague crank who presses for the adoption of this nostrum or that, without any conception of the scientific or practical bearing of the remedy he fathers, is the most dangerous and expensive. A time has been reached in this Presidency when no large expenditure upon plague preventive measures can be contemplated unless it carries the assurance of a success, or else permanently improves those deplorable sanitary conditions which encourage the spread of the disease. Lakhia and tens of lakhs of rupees have been spent in the city and the mofussil upon disinfection, segregation, and evacuation, and whilst this lavish outlay has been going on, the plague has been spreading more and more widely, and for this enormous outlay there has been no real betterment of the conditions which have emboldened the pest to find an abiding place in Western India. We have every sympathy with the motives of those who—appalled by the figures in the last Sanitary Commissioner's report, which records that 184,752 persons died of plague in the Bombay Presidency in 1902, and the lamentable course of the last epidemic in Bombay city—cry to the authorities to be up and doing. But if our experience of the last seven years teaches anything, it is that in re-arranging the rat theory, or projects for extensive health-camps in the northern parts of the Island, or even Dr. Turner's scheme of a temporary Hygiene in Black Day, they are pursuing chimeras.

Into this Babel of fantastic humbug the letter from "Statistics" which we published yesterday brings a strong and virile atmosphere of common sense. "Statistics" has at once reduced this rampant chatter within practical limits, and he puts the present plague position in a nutshell. Without touching the purely scientific question of the relation of rats and rat-fest to plague, everyone who knows anything of the city and its peoples must admit that the destruction of these vermin in sufficient numbers to materially affect the course of the disease is impracticable. We are thrown back, therefore upon the four remedies "Statistics" cites—disinfection, segregation, evacuation, and inoculation. Now segregation and evacuation have been tried and found wanting. They have been deliberately discarded from the plague programme as being unsuited to the peculiar social and physical conditions of the city. Since, to adopt Lord Sandhurst's expressive phrase, pestiferous was invoked to do the work of fear, disinfection has played the foremost part in the sanitarian's operations. The white wash-brush and the bucket of perchloride of mercury have been everywhere with us. We are not concerned with the experiences of other parts of India; it is sufficient for our purpose that in Bombay disinfection has proved a dismal failure. Dr. Turner pronounced its epitaph when in a recent report to the Corporation he declared that the same rooms that are vacated and disinfected are reinfected, either by new tenants or by old infected material which no disinfection can reach. The same houses are disinfected year after year and many times a year; but still plague recurs. Of all the plague-plague preventives tested during the last seven years inoculation is the only one that has emerged successfully from the ordeal, and it is the one that has been most systematically neglected by those who are responsible for the public health.

Our correspondent has quoted an interesting passage from the Municipal Commissioner's report to show how great was the degree of protection conferred upon those who were inoculated in Bombay during the year 1899-1900. This was a work of supererogation. It may be truthfully affirmed that wherever inoculation has been carefully and systematically adopted, it has protected the community to an extent which brought the ravages of plague within insignificant proportions. But we cannot overlook the fact that the Mulukiah mishap has left the prophylactic treatment under a cloud, which can only be dissipated by the publication of the report of Sir Laurence Jenkins's commission. Of the many inexplicable courses the Government have adopted towards inoculation none has been more unfortunate than the delay in publishing the results of that enquiry. The commission was appointed with most commendable promptitude; it was composed of members whose names were a guarantee of thoroughness; the investigation. Yet month after month slips by and the public are kept in complete ignorance as to where the responsibility for that lamentable occurrence lay. It is, of course, patent that where these few casualties have occurred out of lakhs of operations the prophylactic treatment itself cannot be in fault. But until it is known how the accident occurred and what precautions have been adopted to prevent a repetition of it, many convinced supporters of the prophylactic method whose names were a guarantee of thoroughness, the investigation. Yet month after month slips by and the public are kept in complete ignorance as to where the responsibility for that lamentable occurrence lay. It is, of course, patent that where these few casualties have occurred out of lakhs of operations the prophylactic treatment itself cannot be in fault. 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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"JASON"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
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STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK via the SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BARON DRIESEN," Captain H. Plazing, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th AUGUST, to be followed by the s.s. "NORDKYN" later.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [2354]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"VALETTA,"
Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 29th AUGUST, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"MOGUL" ... 31st Aug.
"BEAUMAR" ... 10th Sep.
"SATSUMA" ... 23rd Sep.
"SHIMOSA" ... 1st Oct.
"KURDISTAN" ... 24th Oct.
"RICHMOND CASTLE" ... 7th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [112]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DAILY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1064]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared during the months of July and August to issue FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA AND BACK for the round fare of Yen 98 payable in local currency. Return Tickets are available for return up to the 31st October, 1903.

Stop-over privileges allowed at any way port and between oil and Kobe passengers have the option of travelling by the Sagami Railway.

For information as to sailings, fares, &c., apply at the Company's Local Offices in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2137]

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain M. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. R. VOLCK & CO.,
No. 123, Cantonment Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1751]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [8]

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All proofs are read and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers

"NINGCHOW"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 22nd inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged on or after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [10-12]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BAYERN,"
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. To-morrow, the 19th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 25th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 25th August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th August, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [5]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRAPURA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [14]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [2313]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 19th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [2325]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

"COMET," British 4-a. barque, W. J. Davis—Sta. dard. H. Co.
HELENA WYMAN, Amr. barque, D. A. Vanhon.—Captain.

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS CAKES, decorated ... from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Plain Christmas Cakes ... from \$1 to \$5.00
German Sand Cakes ... per dozen 0.60
Assorted Pastry Cakes ... from 1.50
Scotch Buns ... from 1.50
Tresden Stollen ... 2.00
Mince Pies ... per dozen 2.40
Chicken and Ham Pies ... from 3.00
Chicken and Ham Patties ... 2.40
Game Pies ... from 5.00
Christmas Puddings, &c., to Order.

Please apply to WELSHMAN & CO., 142, Bayswater, ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES, 61, Elgin Road, or ROYAL CRABATED VATER DEPOT, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117—]

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [116]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1861.
Cash Security ... £425,710
Total Losses Paid ... £2,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [144]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company are prepared to accept First-class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

TURNER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [218]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902, £16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS, 2,967,215 11 1

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1888]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUAPHREYS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [28]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [5]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May 1897. [27]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [19169]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS, STRAICK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [123]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1903.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. BOUND IN CLOTH AND LETTERED, 81. PAPER COVER, 60 CENTS.

On Sale at

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, Shanghai.
Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home, Shanghai.
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Shanghai and Yokohama.
Messrs. W. BREWER & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai.
YUEN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Poochow.
Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin.
Messrs. HODGE & Co., Seoul Press, Seoul.
"NAGASAKI PRESS" Office, Nagasaki.
"KOREA CHRONICLE" Office, Kobe.
The "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong; and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE YEAR 1902.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, hoarseness, laryngitis, colds, with wheezing, bronchitis, catarrhal affections, and difficulty in expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all chemists.


GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaluba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all chemists.

[1892-5]



Sincerely speaking, I consider Rainier the only beer of good quality.

A. Consumer

RAINIER BEER

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG AGENTS. [1892-2]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Salasia*, with the French Mail of the 24th ult., is expected to leave Saigon on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 24th inst., at noon. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th June.

The *Nippon Maru*, with the American Mail of the 21st ult., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 20th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 28th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Canton	Friday	21st, 9.30 a.m.
Satow and Amoy	Friday	21st, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Friday	21st, 1.15 p.m.
Singapore	Friday	21st, 3.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Friday	21st, 3.00 p.m.
Canton	Friday	21st, 4.00 p.m.
Manila	Friday	21st, 4.00 p.m.
Singapore	Friday	21st, 4.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Friday	21st, 4.00 p.m.
Canton	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Manila	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Singapore	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Canton	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Manila	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Singapore	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Friday	21st, 5.00 p.m.

AMOV, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Ningpo and Shanghai
Cebu and Hongkong
Tientsin
Singapore, Penang and Amoy
Singapore, Penang and Amoy
Singapore, Penang and Amoy
Singapore, Penang and Amoy

TO-DAY.

Sale, Hotel Furniture, Cosmopolitan House.
Mr. Geo. P. Lamont, 2.30 p.m.
The Holland Palace Comedy Co., Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	20th August.
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	100
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	100
ON PARIS—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON GERMANY—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON NEW YORK—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON HAMBURG—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON BRUSSELS—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON ANTWERP—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON LUXEMBOURG—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON SOFIA—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON BUDAPEST—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON BUCHAREST—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON SOFIA—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON BUDAPEST—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100
ON BUCHAREST—	20th August.
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credits, at 4 months sight	100

OPIUM.

Quotations are—	20th August.
Malwa New	100
Malwa Old	100
Malwa Older	100
Malwa V. Old	100
Persian fine quality	100
Persian extra fine	100
Patan New	100
Patan Old	100
Banar New	100
Banar Old	100

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. steamer *Salasia* will leave Saigon to-day, at 2 p.m., for this port, and is due here on Monday, about noon.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Lightning* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., p.m.

THE TUG-CHINA MAIL.
The tug-boat *Ching-shan* left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru* leaves Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, A.C., on the 20th inst., a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The Ben Lino steamer *Benader* left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here to-day.

The O.S.S. steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the 18th inst., a.m., and is due here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hitachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The E. & A. steamer *Eastern*, from Sydney, A.C., left Port Darwin on the 18th inst. for this port, via Timor and Manila, and is due here on the 27th inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Lyra* arrived at Yokohama on the 16th inst.

The steamer *Indra* is expected to leave Manila for this port on the 22nd inst., and is due here on the 25th inst.

The A.A. steamer *Nordkyn* left Singapore for this port, via Manila, on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.

The N.P. steamer *Olympia* left Tacoma on the 3rd inst., a.m., for Yokohama and the usual ports.

The P. & A. steamer *Indrasan* left Port and on the 3rd inst., via Japan ports, for Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 3rd prox.

The steamer *Tokushima* left Tacoma on the 9th inst. for Japan ports and Hongkong.

The N.P. steamer *Tacoma* left Tacoma for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 13th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Ching-shan*, from Australian ports, left Sydney on the 15th inst. for this port, via Manila, and is expected here on the 27th prox.

The C.C. steamer *Albatross* left San Francisco for this port via Japan ports on the 18th inst.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KO YIK KAM, KO YAT HIN and WONG KA I trading together in co-partnership at Hongkong and elsewhere under the style or firm of WING LEE WAI have on the 20th April, 1903, applied for Registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK, viz.—

Two stalks *vis-a-vis* standing upright with open buds identical save for lateral inversion and the Chinese characters 雙龍 which mean "two dragons."

In the names of KO YIK KAM, KO YAT HIN and WONG KA I, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants for and in respect of fermented liquors and spirits in Class 43.

A Facsimile of such TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 20th day of June, 1903.

DEACON & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been established for the period of over forty years dealing in tea business of Shek-Ti-Ku-Lu, Ngan-Cham-Ku-Lu, Lai-Mu-Ku-Lu under the name of HENG-MI 恒美 and also different kinds of Ku-Lu, Ngan-Cham-Ku-Lu, Pow-chung, Cheung-Chan-Son-chung, Rose Son-chung and various kinds of Son-chung under the name of HUNG TAI YU-MI and WO SANG 恒裕泰和生.

The said tea differ both in quality and price. The watch Trade Mark of the undersigned has been registered in Hongkong. Several cases of fraudulent imitation of the said Trade Mark have been detected and severely punished, but it has been found that the said Trade Mark is imitated in Hongkong and elsewhere and that some cunning persons employ an octagonal watch as a Trade Mark the Chinese characters of which are different but the English spelling is similar to that on the Trade Mark of the undersigned. The imitation is so cunningly devised that persons may easily be deceived. Merchants should therefore very carefully examine the said watch Trade Mark, the English and Chinese labels, and the colour and flavour of the tea. Anyone giving information which shall lead to the detection and punishment of any person imitating the Trade Mark of the undersigned shall be amply rewarded by the undersigned according to the quantity of tea discovered bearing such fraudulent Trade Mark.

HENG-YU-CHEONG-KEE.
恒裕昌記
Pak-Hok Chow, Honan, Canton.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has long been established under the name of YUEN SHUN CHING KEE 遠信正記 carrying on the business of tea merchants and dealing in the brands known as Shek-Ti-Ku-Lu, Ngan-Cham-Ku-Lu, Lai-Mu-Ku-Lu, Pow-chung, Cheung-Chan-Son-chung, Rose Son-chung, and various kinds of Son-chung under the name of HUNG TAI YU-MI and WO SANG 恒裕泰和生.

The said tea differ both in quality and price. The watch Trade Mark of the undersigned has been registered in Hongkong. Several cases of fraudulent imitation of the said Trade Mark have been detected and severely punished, but it has been found that the said Trade Mark is imitated in Hongkong and elsewhere and that some cunning persons employ an octagonal watch as a Trade Mark the Chinese characters of which are different but the English spelling is similar to that on the Trade Mark of the undersigned. The imitation is so cunningly devised that persons may easily be deceived. Merchants should therefore very carefully examine the said watch Trade Mark, the English and Chinese labels, and the colour and flavour of the tea. Anyone giving information which shall lead to the detection and punishment of any person imitating the Trade Mark of the undersigned shall be amply rewarded by the undersigned according to the quantity of tea discovered bearing such fraudulent Trade Mark.

YUEN SHUN CHING KEE.
遠信正記
Chan Tan Tsui, Honan, Canton.

registered in Hongkong, and for Li-Tai-Pow-chung the Trade Mark (HS) has been

added. Several persons found imitating the said Trade Mark have been prosecuted and punished, but there are still persons exporting tea of inferior quality bearing imitations of our Trade Marks. Merchants should therefore very carefully examine the genuine Trade Marks, and the colour and flavour of the tea to prevent deception. Anyone giving information leading to the arrest of imitators of the undersigned's Trade Mark will be amply rewarded according to the quantity of tea discovered bearing such fraudulent Trade Mark.

YUEN SHUN CHING KEE.
遠信正記
Chan Tan Tsui, Honan, Canton.

VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS Coloured, White-Away Cards, &c. For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Also Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII. Alms. Catalogues, Hints, &c., &c., &c. Imported and Sold.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1903.

MAIER JOHNSTON'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SHIPPERS CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON. AGENTS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.

TO LET.

GODOWN TO LET.

No. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or Coals.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1988]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite the Banks.

Apply—
H. C.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2025]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods.

Apply to—
W. LYSAGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153]

TO LET.

No. 13, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [2337]

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SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [73]

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Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [2295]

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1981]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [71]

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [1046]

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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [631]

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Hongkong Club,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1757]

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Apply to—
S. A. SEITH,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [1386]

TO LET.

18, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
AHMET RUMJAHN,
62, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1886]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR, No. 44, CAINE ROAD.

Apply—
X. X.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2150]

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LINSLEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818]

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1900. [5947]

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Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [1850]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
F.Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [77]

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1799]

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